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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2151	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/020,398	STANLEY, RANDY P.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Khanh Dinh	2151	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 January 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3 and 5-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3 and 5-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/31/2005 has been entered.

2. Claims 1-3 and 5-30 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if

the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 12-15, 18-22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Delaney et al. (Hereafter Delaney), U.S. pat. No.6,374,289.

As to claim 12, Delaney discloses a processor-based system comprising:

a processor (Peer Client 20 fig.1A) and a data storage medium (local memory or disk cache associated with the Peer Client) coupled to said processor and storing instructions enabling said processor to set up an on-line meeting with a remote processor-based system (Peer Client 22 fig.1A) [Peer Client 20 connected to Peer Client 22 by an local network (14 fig.1A) using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19].

receive data from the remote processor-based system related to information to be transmitted (if the Peer Client 22 has the desired data package, then peer client 20 obtain the data package from Peer Client 22, see fig.1B, col.5 lines 19-41) and determine whether the information is already stored in a local cache coupled to said first processor before completing a download of the information (if the neighboring client has the required package, the requesting client will download this data package rather than from the external server, see col.4 lines 38-61 and col.5 lines 19-41), and retrieve the locally cached information to display an image on said processor-based system during

the on-line meeting if the information was locally cached [Peer Client obtaining the data package (cached data) from other Peer Client if the desired data package is available, see col.5 line 53 to col.6 line 43].

As to claim 13, Delaney discloses storing instructions enabling the processor to receive an image identifier [each data package (including documents, images, messages, data packages or other types of data, see col.1 lines 16-35) having a unique identifier MD5, see col.6 lines 12-43].

As to claim 14, Delaney discloses that the data storage medium further storing instructions enabling the processor to determine whether the image identifier identifies locally cached information (i.e., using hash tables containing information about data package, unique identifier and the location of the data package on the local network to determine if a client can then proceed to download the data package, see col.6 lines 13-65 and col.7 lines 10-39).

As to claim 15, Delaney discloses that the data storage medium further stores instructions enabling the processor to receive a portion of a downloaded image, the portion to enable identification of locally cached information (determining if client "A" had already downloaded a larger portion of the required data package than client "B", transferring the data package from client "A" is more optimal and indicating a fraction of the data package already downloaded, see col.9 lines 15-61 and col.10 lines 36-67).

As to claim 18, Delaney discloses the data storage medium further stores instructions enabling the processor (Client A) to download information from the remote processor-based system (Client B) if the information is not locally cached (Client A downloading data package from Client B if the data package was not found in the local storage medium of Client A, see col.7 lines 10-61).

As to claim 19, Delaney discloses the data storage medium further stores instructions enabling the processor to cache the downloaded information (using Peer Client A for downloading the data package to the local storage, see col.5 lines 19-41 and col.7 lines 10-61).

As to claim 20, Delaney discloses that the data storage medium further stores instructions enabling the processor to associate the cached information with an identifier (any peer client knows both the unique identifier and the location of the data package on the local network, that client can then proceed to download the data package, see col.6 lines 13-65 and col.7 lines 10-39).

As to claim 21, Delaney discloses the data storage medium further stores instructions enabling the processor to associate the cached information with an identifier included with said data (each data package has an unique identifier and the location of the data package on the local network, see col.6 lines 13-65).

As to claim 22, Delaney an article comprising medium storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system (22 fig.1A) to:

set up an on-line meeting with a second processor-based system (20 fig.1A), display an image during the online meeting and send data to the second processor-based system (20 fig.1A) related to information to be transmitted [Peer Client 20 connected to Peer Client 22 by an local network (14 fig.1A) using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.1 lines 17-34 and col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19].

transmit the image data to the second processor based system (20 fig.1A) in response to a request from the second processor-based system (if the Peer Client 22 has the desired data package, then peer client 20 obtain the data package from Peer Client 22, see fig.1B, col.5 lines 19-41).

As to claim 24, Delaney discloses a method comprising:

setting up an on-line (through External network 18 fig.1A) meeting with a processor based system (20 fig.1A) using another processor-based system and receiving data from the one processor-based system (20 fig.1A) related to image to be displayed on other processor based system during the online meeting (sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package including images if available, see fig.1A, abstract, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19).

determining whether the image information is locally cached on other processor-based system before completing a download of the image information (if the neighboring client has the required package, the requesting client will download this data package rather than from the external server, see col.4 lines 38-61 and col.5 lines 19-41) and retrieving the previously cached information from the local cache if the image information was already locally cached [Peer Client transmitting the data package (cached data) from other Peer Client rather than server if the desired data package is available, see col.5 line 53 to col.6 line 43].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-3, 8-11 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Delaney et al. (Hereafter Delaney), U.S. pat. No.6,374,289 in view of Maddalozzo, Jr. et al., U.S. Pat. No.5,878,218 (hereafter Maddalozzo).

As to claim 1, Delaney discloses an article comprising a medium storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system (Peer Client 20 of fig.1A) to:

set up an on-line meeting with a second processor-based system (Peer Client 22 of fig.1A) (Peer Client 20 connected to Peer Client 22 by an local network (14 fig.1A)

using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19).

receive image data from the second processor-based system (Peer Client 22 fig.1A), said image data to enable the display of an image transmitted from the second processor –based system (if the Peer Client 22 has the desired data package including image data, then peer client 20 obtain the data package from Peer Client 22, see fig.1B, col.1 lines 17-34 and col.5 lines 19-41).

retrieve the previously stored image information (checking if the desired data package stored in the local cache, see col.5 lines 19-37) if the information from the local cache coupled to said first processor-based system (Peer Client 20 of fig.1A) if the information was locally cached [Peer Client transmitting the data package (cached data) from other Peer Client if the desired data package is available, see col.5 line 53 to col.6 line 43].

Delaney does not specifically disclose upon receipt of the image data, utilize received image data to determine whether the information for the image is already stored in a local cache. However, Maddalozzo discloses disclose upon receipt of the image data, utilize received image data to determine whether the information for the image is stored in a local cache (see abstract, fig.5C, col.11 line 42 to col.12 line 58). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Maddalozzo's teachings into the computer system of Delaney to identify the common cache of the requested data file because it would have allowed users to

access the most recent version of the requested data file that has been downloaded into a private network from a source external to the private network.

As to claim 2, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system to receive an image identifier [each data package (including documents, images, messages, data packages or other types of data, see col.1 lines 16-35) having a unique identifier MD5, see col.6 lines 12-43].

As to claim 3, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system to determine whether the image identifier identifies locally cached information (any peer client knows both the unique identifier and the location of the data package on the local network, that client can then proceed to download the data package, see col.6 lines 13-65 and col.7 lines 10-39).

As to claim 8, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system to complete the download of information from the second processor-based system if the image information is not locally cached (Client A downloading data package from Client B if the data package was not found in the local storage medium of Client A, see col.7 lines 10-61).

As to claim 9, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system to cache the downloaded information (using Peer Client A for downloading the data package to the local storage, see col.5 lines 19-41 and col.7 lines 10-61).

As to claim 10, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system to associate the cached information with an identifier information (any peer client knows both the unique identifier and the location of the data package on the local network, that client can then proceed to download the data package, see col.6 lines 13-65 and col.7 lines 10-39).

As to claim 11, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enables a first processor based system to associate the cached information with an identifier included with said data (each data package has an unique identifier and the location of the data package on the local network, see col.6 lines 13-65).

As to claim 28, Delaney discloses an article comprising a medium storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system (Peer Client 20 fig.1A) to:

set up an on-line meeting (using External Network 18 fig.1A) with a second processor-based system (Peer Client 22 fig.1A) and receive data from the second processor-based system (Peer Client 22 fig.1A) (sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, abstract, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19).

compare the received data with locally cached data and replace the data previously cached on the first processor-based system with data received from the second processor based system if the received data differs from corresponding data previously cached on the first processor-based system (Client 20 obtaining the data package and storing data package in its cache if Client 22 has the data package, see col.5 lines 20-52 and col.6 lines 13-43).

Delaney does not specifically disclose upon receipt of the data, utilize received data to determine whether the information for the data is previously stored in a local cache. However, Maddalozzo discloses disclose upon receipt of the data, utilize received image data to determine whether the information for the data is previously stored in a local cache (see abstract, fig.5C, col.11 line 42 to col.12 line 58). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Maddalozzo's teachings into the computer system of Delaney to identify the common cache of the requested data file because it would have allowed users to access the most recent version of the requested data file that has been downloaded into a private network from a source external to the private network.

7. Claims 5-7, 16, 17, 23, 25-27, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over unpatentable over Delaney and Maddalozzo and further in view of Pitts (Hereafter Pitts), U.S. Pat. No.6,205,475

As to claim 5, although, Delaney does suggest instructions that enables a first processor based system (20 fig.1A) to determine a state of a second based system processor (22 fig.1A) (i.e., using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19). Neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically discloses flushing the cached information depending on a state of the second processor. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses instruction flushing the cached information depending on a state of a second processor (42 fig.1) [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data from a client workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the client workstation (42 fig.1) may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see figs.1, 8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 6, although, Delaney does suggest transferring only needed data packages in a request message (see Delaney's col.11 lines 39-67). Neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically discloses flushing the cached information and allowing images to be altered. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses flushing the cache information and allowing images to be altered [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data from the client workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the client workstation may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see fig.8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 7, although, Delaney does suggest instructions that enables a first processor based system (20 fig.1A) to send to the second processor (22 fig.1A) a request for information on the state of the second processor concerning its state (22 fig.1A) (i.e., using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package

sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19). Neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically discloses flushing the cached information depending on a state of the second processor. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses instruction flushing the cached information depending on a state of a second processor (42 fig.1) [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data from a client workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the client workstation (42 fig.1) may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see figs.1, 8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 16, although, Delaney does suggest instructions that enables the processor based system (20 fig.1A) to send to the second processor (22 fig.1A) a request for information on the state of the remote processor (22 fig.1A) (i.e., using quires to

determine if any peer client has a particular package sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19). Neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically discloses flushing the cached information depending on a state of the second processor. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses instruction flushing the cached information depending on a state of a second processor (42 fig.1) [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data from a client workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the client workstation (42 fig.1) may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see figs.1, 8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 17, neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically discloses specifically disclose flushing the cached information and allowing images to be altered. Although, Delaney does suggest transferring only needed data packages in a request message

(see Delaney's col.11 lines 39-67). Neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically discloses flushing the cached information and allowing images to be altered. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses flushing the cache information and allowing images to be altered [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data from the client workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the client workstation may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see fig.8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 23, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system (22 fig.1A) to send data to the second processor-based system (20 fig.1A) concerning a state of the processor (i.e., using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19). Neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically

discloses flushing the cached information depending on a state of the second processor. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses instruction flushing the cached information depending on a state of a second processor (42 fig.1) [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data from a client workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the client workstation (42 fig.1) may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see figs.1, 8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 25, although Delaney suggests determining a state of the processor based system (22 fig.1A) (i.e., using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19). Neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically discloses flushing the cached information depending on a state of the processor. However, Pitts in the same

Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses instruction flushing the cached information depending on a state of a processor (42 fig.1) [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data from a client workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the client workstation (42 fig.1) may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see figs.1, 8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 26, neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically discloses does not specifically disclose flushing the cached information and allowing images to be altered. Although, Delaney does suggest transferring only needed data packages in a request message (see Delaney's col.11 lines 39-67). Neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically discloses flushing the cached information and allowing images to be altered. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses flushing the cache information and allowing images to be altered [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used

recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data from the client workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the client workstation may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see fig.8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 27, although Delaney suggests determining a state of the processor based system (22 fig.1A) (i.e., using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19). Neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically discloses flushing the cached information in response to data received from the processor system. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses disclose flushing the cached information in response to data received from the processor system (42 fig.1) [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to

respond immediately to a request to access data from a client workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the client workstation (42 fig.1) may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see figs.1, 8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 29, Delaney discloses computer instructions that enable a first processor-based (Client A) system to send a response that the received data may differ from the cached data until the comparison is complete (Client A requests data packages W, X, Y, Z from Client B but it gets only W, X and Y from the Client B, then the response message from Client C will only indicate possession of data package Z available for downloading and notifying other Clients when a first Client is downloading even the process of retrieving is not yet complete or a process being downloaded, see figs.2A, 2E, col.7 line 26 to col.8 line 50 and col.10 lines 12-42). Although, Delaney does suggest using indicators to indicate the status of the responses from client computers (broadcasting a message to indicate a process of being downloaded, see col.7 line 52 to col.8 line 58 and col.10 lines 12-42). Neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically

discloses displaying a warning. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses displaying a warning [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are *approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request* to access data from the client workstation, see fig.8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 30, Delaney discloses computer instructions that enable a first processor-based (Client A) system to send a response that the received data may differ from the cached data until the comparison is complete (Client A requests data packages W, X, Y, Z from Client B but it gets only W, X and Y from the Client B, then the response message from Client C will only indicate possession of data package Z available for downloading and notifying other Clients when a first Client is downloading even the process of retrieving is not yet complete or a process being downloaded, see figs.2A, 2E, col.7 line 26 to col.8 line 50 and col.10 lines 12-42). Although, Delaney does suggest using indicators to indicate the status of the responses from client computers (broadcasting a message to indicate a process of being downloaded, see col.7 line 52

to col.8 line 58 and col.10 lines 12-42). Neither Delany nor Maddalozzo specifically discloses displaying a warning. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses displaying a warning [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are *approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request* to access data from the client workstation, see fig.8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed on 1/31/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

* Applicant asserts that the cited reference does not disclose determining whether the image information is locally cached on other processor-based system before completing a download of the image information.

Examiner respectfully point out that Delaney reference discloses determining whether the image information is locally cached on other processor-based system before completing a download of the image information (if the

neighboring client has the required package, the requesting client will download this data package rather than from the external server, see col.4 lines 38-61 and col.5 lines 19-41) as rejected above.

* Applicant asserts that the cited reference does not disclose retrieving the previously stored image information.

Delany discloses the Applicant' claimed invention by checking if the desired data package stored in the local cache (see col.5 lines 19-37).

Other prior art cited

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Knotts, U.S. Pat. No.5,671,391.

Conclusion

10. Claims 1-3 and 5-30 are rejected.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khanh Dinh whose telephone number is (571) 272 3936. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.m. to 5:00 P.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung, can be reached on (571) 272 3939. The fax phone number for this group is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305 -9600.

Khanh Dinh
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2151
4/12/2005